

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Hampstead Historic District Inventory Number: CARR-103
Address: Primarily Main Street City: Hampstead Zip Code: 21074
County: Carroll USGS Topographic Map: Carroll Co., Hampstead Quadrangle
Owner: Various Is the property being evaluated a district? YES
Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____
Project: Hampstead Historic District Agency: Federal Communications Commission
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property located within a historic district? ☒ yes ☐ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☒ yes District Name: Hampstead Historic District

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☒ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form dated February, 1985

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Hampstead Historic District was most recently observed and photographed on April 18, 2003. Its condition was virtually unchanged since the preparation of the State Historic Sites Inventory Form in the library of the Maryland Historical Trust.

The property is described in the Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form, prepared by Joe Getty, Carroll County Department of Planning in February, 1985. Following is a brief statement of observations made during a visit to the property on April 18, 2003.

The Historic District, encompassing the town center along both sides of Main Street (SR 30), remains in good condition, with evidence of continuing care and ongoing restoration. As earlier described in the State Historic Sites Inventory Form completed in February, 1985, the property retains its character of local

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments:

Joe Getty
Reviewer: Office of Preservation Services

6/2/03
Date

Deputy Reviewer: ND Program

5/30/03
Date

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

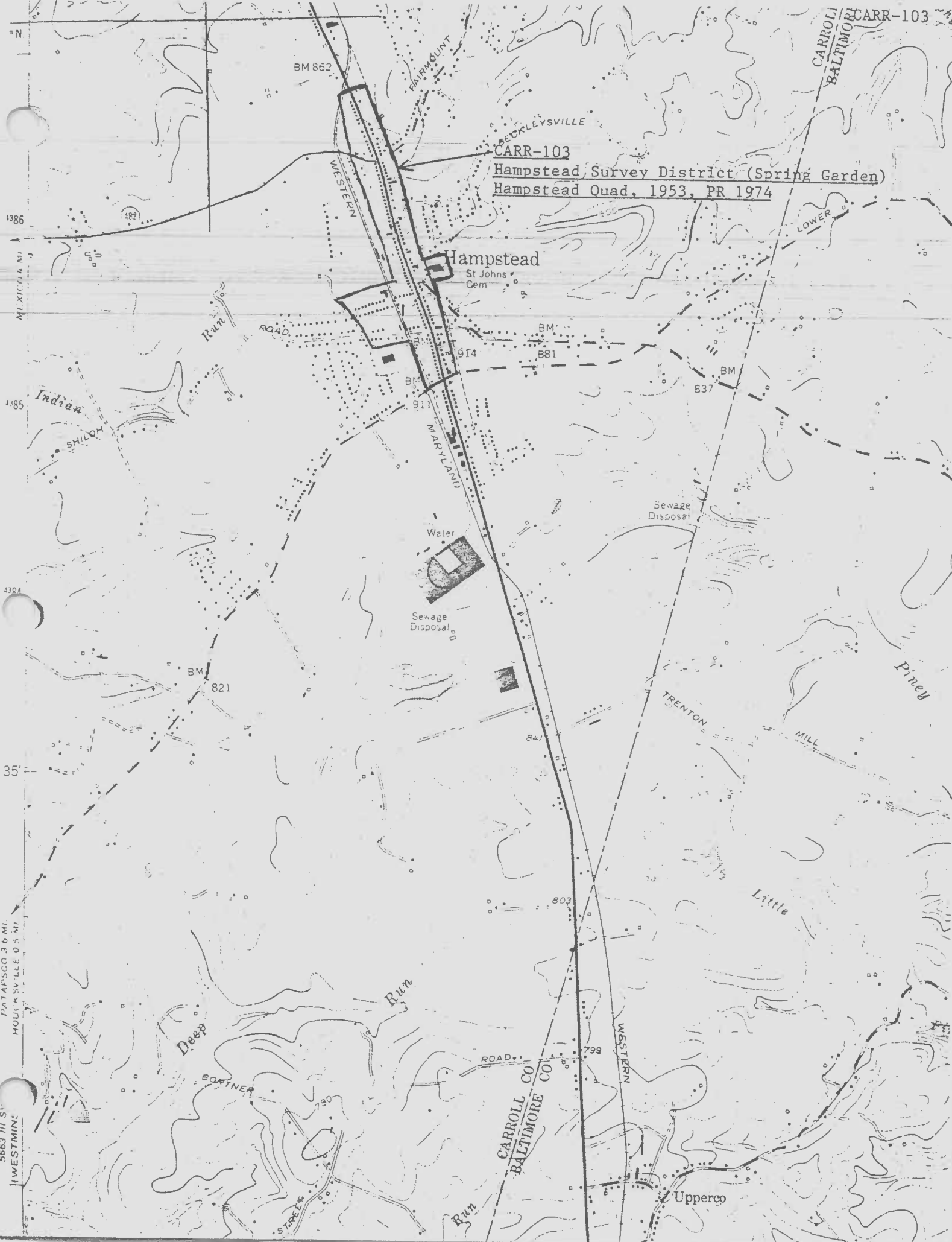
Continuation Sheet No. 1

CARR-103

historical significance. The Hampstead Historic District is part of a lively regional center of business, residences, commerce, and industry. Even so, it retains its integrity as a community that is respectful of its past, retaining many of the best elements of its historic architecture and rural/urban character. As with any town of its age, it may be associated with events, personages, or archaeological significance (Criteria A, B, and D, respectively), but it is for the collective quality of its architectural design and construction that it is considered to meet the requirements of Criteria C (Design/Construction) for registration as an historic place.

Prepared by: William C. Riggs, RA
Historic Architect

Date Prepared: 04.18.03



5662 (11 NW
(MANCHESTER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BALTIMORE
& *CMR-103*
CARROLL

76°52'30"
39°37'30"

4387000m N

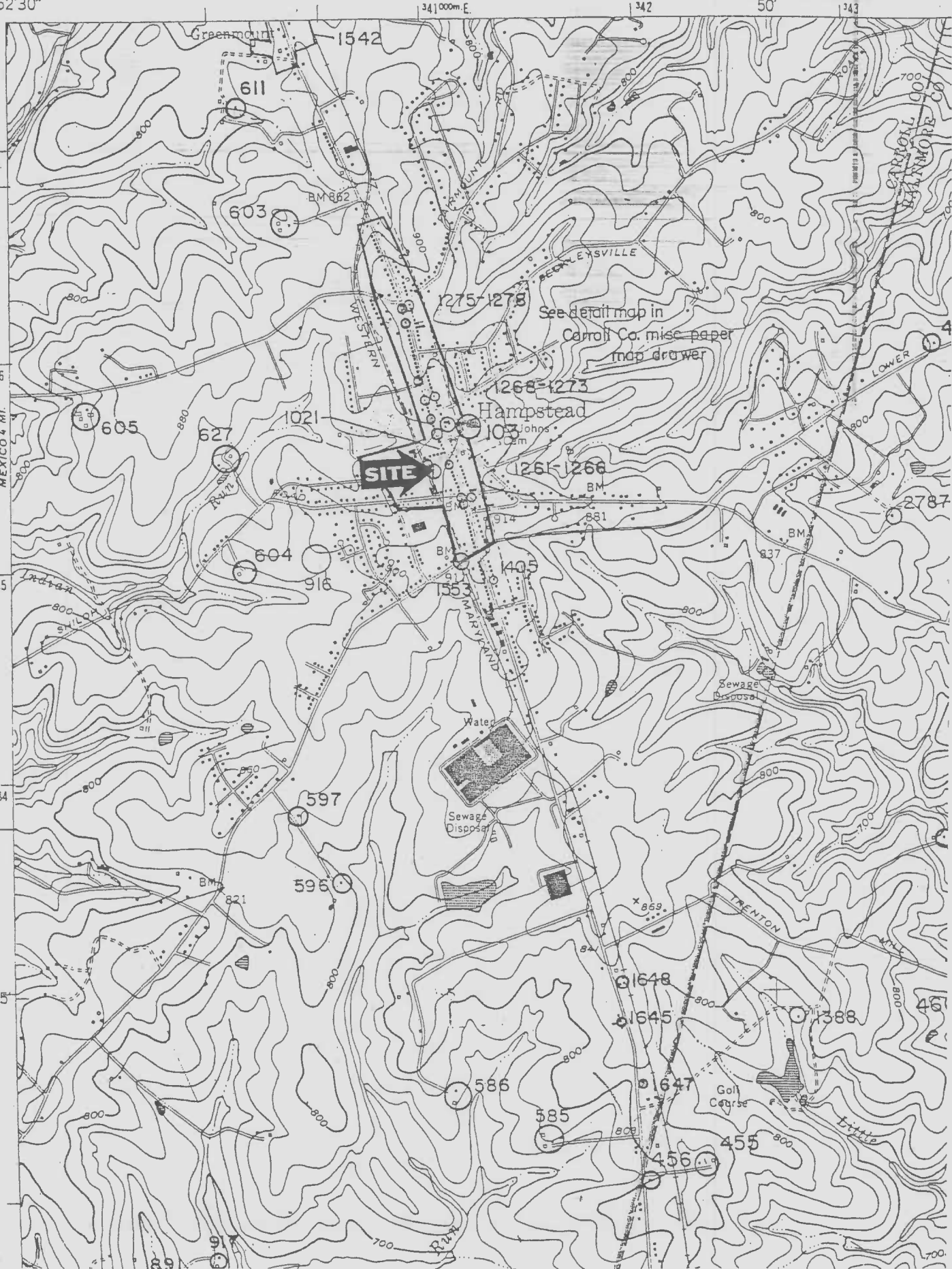
4386

MEXICO 4 MI.

4385

4384

35





HANF-TEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT, CARRALCO, MD CARR-103

21074

PHOTO BY WILLIAM RIGGS 04.18.03

NEG W/MD SHPD

REPRESENTATIVE N. N. ST. HANF-TEAD 1/4

PG NA 000000 111- 2 0099

(No. 8)

54348



HAMPSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT (CARROLL CO., MD 21074) CARR-103
PHOTO BY WILLIAM RIGGS 04.18.03
NEG W/MD SHPO
REPRESENTATIVE MARK J. ST. P. 05/04/04

PG NA DANAON 111- 1 0099

(No. 7)

54349



HAMPSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT, CARROLL CO, MD 21074 CARE-93
PHOTO BY WILLIAM FISKE 041853
NEG W/MO SHIPS
GIL & MAIN ST, LOOKING WEST 3/4

PG NA BANABN NNN 0 0099

(No. 2)

54354



HAMPSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT, ARLAND C., MD 21074 CARR 103
PHOTO BY WILLIAM RIGGS 04.10.13
NEG IV/MD SHFO
HAMPSTEAD R.R. STATION BELL - 4/4

PG NA 000000 NNN- 1 0099

<No. 1 1>

54345

SPRING GARDEN -- HAMPSTEAD SURVEY DISTRICT

Hampstead

The Hampstead Survey District consists of the Town of Hampstead which was laid out on a tract of land patented as "Spring Garden." Christopher Vaughan founded the town in 1786 by recording a plat of 16 quarter-acre lots. The town developed slowly as a small commercial center through the mid-19th century. With the arrival of the railroad in 1879, the town became the major commercial center for the region. Its new status and prosperity brought about the reconstruction of the downtown business district and several residential additions to the community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Although founded in the late 18th century, the town planning and architectural characteristics of Hampstead today are primarily from its turn-of-the-century, railroad-inspired prosperity. Several of the early houses remain along Main Street, and they present details of the regional vernacular style. With the coming of the railroad in 1879, however, many of the early houses were remodeled or else demolished to make way for Victorian and early 20th century style house and commercial buildings. Some of the best examples of Victorian style storefronts and residences in Carroll County are preserved in Hampstead.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic SPRING GARDEN, HAMPSTEAD

and/or common HAMPSTEAD

2. Location

street & number Multiple streets, along Md. Rt. 30 ☐ not for publicationcity, town Hampstead ☐ vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple private & public owners

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex liber

street & number 55 N. Court Street folio

city, town Westminster state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Carroll County Historic Sites Inventory/Maryland Historical Trust

date mid-1970s ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Md. Hist. Trust, Annapolis, Md.

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-103

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary: Although founded in the late 18th century, the town planning and architectural characteristics of Hampstead today are primarily from its turn-of-the-century, railroad-inspired prosperity. Several of the early houses remain along Main Street, and they present details of the regional vernacular style. With the coming of the railroad in 1879, however, many of the early houses were remodeled or else demolished to make way for Victorian and early 20th century style house and commercial buildings. Some of the best examples of Victorian style storefronts and residences in Carroll County are preserved in Hampstead.

Description: The original town plan of Hampstead, laid out by Christopher Vaughan, was similar to many early town plats in Carroll County. It consisted of a linear plan with eight lots on each side on the major road. Through the mid-19th century, as depicted on the 1862 Martenet's Map of Carroll County, Hampstead remained small with no development off of the main road. The town's architecture followed the regional vernacular style with primarily log construction (see CARR-1026, Geist House).

In 1879, the Baltimore to Hanover Railroad was constructed with a depot in Hampstead, and this made the town the major trade center in the region. This not only included industrial expansion, with the construction of two mills and factories near the depot, but also substantial commercial and residential development. Houses along Main Street were remodeled to Victorian style designs or demolished to make way for stylish commercial and residential structures.

H. R. Lippy's Store, with its one-story, cast-iron storefront is one of the best examples of Victorian storefront design in Carroll County. Other commercial structures, such as the old First National Bank and old Hampstead Bank buildings reflect the prosperity of the community and recognition of nationally-popular turn-of-the-century designs.

Residential development included not only new construction along Main Street, but also development on side streets such as Railroad Avenue and Gill Avenue. House designs also used nationally-popular styles, including Victorian, Foursquare and Bungalow designs. The C.W. Murray house on Main Street is one of the most fashionable structures from this period.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-103

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1786-1936

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary: The Hampstead Survey District consists of the Town of Hampstead which was laid out on a tract of land patented as "Spring Garden." Christopher Vaughan founded the town in 1786 by recording a plat of 16 quarter-acre lots. The town developed slowly as a small commercial center through the mid-19th century. With the arrival of the railroad in 1879, the town became the major commercial center for the region. Its new status and prosperity brought about the reconstruction of the downtown business district and several residential additions to the community in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

History: "Spring Garden" was patented by Dutton Lane on July 9, 1748 for a parcel of 141 acres. In 1755, he sold it to Jacob Shilling, Jr., who later sold it to Christopher Vaughan. According to research by Dr. Arthur G. Tracey, Vaughan laid out the town in 1786 with a plat of 16 one-quarter acre lots (eight on each side of the Baltimore to Hanover Road).

The early history of Hampstead developed around the traffic along the main road (taverns, etc.) and craftsman and businesses (blacksmiths, merchants) to support the surrounding agricultural community. The houses were set close to the road and constructed in the regional farmhouse style. Most of the early houses were constructed of log covered in weatherboard or brick (see CARR-1021 Geist House).

The construction of the railroad in 1879 completely altered the status of the community in the region. It now became the regional trading center, and much of its appearance and architecture date from this turn-of-the-century period of prosperity. The downtown commercial district was rebuilt with Victorian-style storefronts such as H.R. Lippy's store. Residential development also occurred off of the Main Street, with house styles of Victorian and early 20th century designs.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR_103

Tracey, Dr. Arthur G. "The Town of Hampstead." Vertical files of
the Historical Society of Carroll County

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name HampsteadQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joe Gettyorganization Carroll Co. Dept of Planning date February 1985street & number 225 N. Center St. telephone 848-4500city or town Westminster state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by
an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated
Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and
record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of
individual property rights.

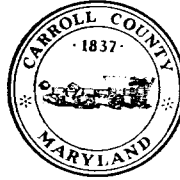
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

CARR-103 SPRING GARDEN
HAMPSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

CARROLL COUNTY MARYLAND

225 N. Center Street
Westminster, Maryland 21157

WESTMINSTER 301-848-4500
BALTIMORE 301-876-2085



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
Edmund R. Cueman, Director

Hampstead History Project

Western Maryland College Internship

with the

Carroll County Department of Planning & Development

June 1986

Hampstead History Project - Introduction

The objective of this project was to introduce the research techniques and interpretative framework for local history studies. The community of Hampstead was selected because it offered a geographical and political point of focus which did not have extensive secondary historical sources.

The approach taken was typical of cultural studies conducted under the sponsorship of the Maryland Historical Trust. Individual building and historic sites were researched and results were described on State Historic Sites Inventory Forms. These sites provided insight on the different chronological periods in Hampstead's history, and provided the background for the historical essay presented here.

The internship participants were David Dante, Nancy Fones, Kevin Groner and John Stonebraker IV. Dr. Keith Richwine of the Western Maryland College American Studies Department and Joseph M. Getty, who was conducting a historic sites inventory for the Carroll County Department of Planning and Development, supervised the internship project.

Part I - Hampstead's Early History 1786-1800 by Keith Groner

The town plat of Hampstead was laid out by Christopher Vaughan in 1786, on a tract of land known as "Spring Garden," originally surveyed for Dutton Lane. Dutton Lane was a Quaker, who sold Spring Garden to Jacob Shilling, Jr. in 1755, and Jacob Shilling, Jr. sold it to Christopher Vaughan. The town derived its name from Hampstead in England. This is probably chosen out of respect for Captain Richard Richards who was one the first settlers and an active citizen of the Hampstead District.

The Town of Hampstead was laid out into 16 equal lots of one quarter acre each with the main road splitting the 16 equally down the middle.

The original town was situated on the northern part of Spring Garden. For many years, the town's nickname was Cox Town, due to the fact that Hampstead was mostly occupied by members of the Cox family.

The first place of business in Hampstead is recorded as a grain storage warehouse built of logs and located on a piece of land sold by Christopher Vaughan to Richard Johns on September 28, 1793. The original building was the Spring Garden Hotel and converted in the 20th century to the Recreation Center.

The first land to be owned by a white man in the present Hampstead District was surveyed on January 5, 1737 for Benjamin Richards and patented to him on February 7, 1738 for 50 acres.

Part II - Hampstead 1800-1850 by Nancy E. Fones

Hampstead remained a small community until the coming of the railroad. It served mainly as a small community center for merchants and tradesmen. The 1862 Martenet's Map of Carroll County" includes plots owned by a wheelwright, a halter, two blacksmiths, a doctor and a colonel. There was a store and post office owned by Joseph Ebaugh, stores by Caleb Blizzard and Joseph W. Nelson, and hotels run by Dr. H. Drach and A.F. Myers. On a whole, it was a town which was becoming slowly industrialized, and when the railroad would arrive it would arouse the citizens of Hampstead to prosper.

The architecture of the houses built in the early nineteenth century consisted primarily of log. The exterior construction of the houses were brick or weather-board. Open porches were a common feature. The vernacular technique of log construction was used mostly by the middle class.

Taverns were a significant business to the community. People would go to taverns to do the usual drink and socialize. Sapps Tavern was a typical tavern of this time. Mr. Charles H. Sapp was among the active men of Hampstead. He enjoyed a fine liquor retail trade. Sapps Tavern offered much amusement to his guests.

The Murray family was a prominent family amongst Hampstead. At the death of John W. Murray of Hampstead - his two daughters, Sarah Elizabeth Murray (Mrs. Andrew Jackson Houck) and Laura Murray (Mrs. John Kelbaugh) were joint executors of their father's estate. (Murray Family History) Still today, descendants of the original Murray family can be found in the town of Hampstead.

If Hampstead was known for anything, it was for its craftsmanship. People of this time worked with hands presenting a diversity of craft occupations. The wide range of craftsmanship in all its forms reflected and influenced the traditionality found in Hampstead.

Part III - Hampstead 1850-1900 by David Dante

Hampstead Maryland was a comparatively busy place around the years 1850 to 1900 and its growth was largely due to the coming of the railroad and the nationwide industrialization. The town of Manchester was much larger than Hampstead before the 1870's, until the railroad came through this area. Hampstead was chosen over Manchester in their bid for the railroad line because Hampstead's elevation was more adaptable for laying tracks.

The Hampstead Mill was owned and successfully run by various members of the Murray family from 1869 to 1904. Mrs. Agnes Murray sold the property containing the Mill to Harry Bixler in 1910. According to a 1910 Carroll County newspaper, Bixler formed an unlimited partnership with Frank Switzer, and together they ran the Mill successfully for eleven years. In 1921 both Bixler and Switzer, then the mayor of Hampstead, sold out to Malko Milling and Lighting Company who ran the Mill for fourteen years. They were bought out by the Hampstead Milling Company for \$22,000 in 1935. For about the next thirty years the Mill changed hands about four times and was run without success because the bottom of the grain business was falling out and Hampstead's main advantage, the railroad line, was becoming an out-dated mode of transportation. The present owner, Laredo, bought this structure in 1966 for \$200,000 from the North Carroll Investment Corp. and he is presently renting the space to the public and managing a successful banquet and party room.

Lots 7, 8 and 9 are part of the "Old Hampstead Parsonage Property" which now contains houses on lots 7 & 8, 1389 & 1387 respectively. The house that's now owned by Robert D. Faw was once the most famous and far reaching business that Hampstead Maryland ever knew. Mr. Elisher "Happy Hinie" Snyder ran a very successful manufacturing, retail and wholesale cigar company from about 1890 to 1910. His son John O. Snyder later became his dad's fulltime partner and their business went on to become "the largest of this class of trade in Western Maryland." Since they were totally independent of the Tobacco Trust, even though they sold very high quality tobacco, their prices were very extremely competitive. E. Snyder and Sons, Cigar Manufacturers and Brokers were famous, both locally and nationally and the speciality was original blends of tobacco mixed to order,

Between the years of 1850 and 1900 a great deal was happening in Hampstead Maryland, and it was all largely due to the railroad, the railroad companies decision to build through Hampstead and the formation of big-business, with a touch of country craftsmanship. Hampstead was quickly exposed to many new ideas during this time because of the sudden ease of travel and through the exposure to outside forces the town of Hampstead prepared itself for the 20th century.

Part IV - Hampstead 1900-1936 by John E. Stonebraker IV

The early 20th century architecture of Hampstead has many notable features such as gabled dormers, tin roofs, gabled porches, wood ornamentation and brick chimneys. These new characteristics were mainly due to the coming of the railroad and the availability of these materials.

The style of the residential architecture in Hampstead was mostly vernacular Victorian. A good example of this is the Richard A. Murray house on 1313 Main Street. The house is a T-shaped; a common shape of the early 20th century. The house has a bulb chimney, gabled roof porch and Victorian wood shingles that decorate parts of the house. These were also common characteristics of the time.

Another common style of the early 20th century was stucco. This can be seen in the Samuel E. Keller house on 1228 Main Street. This house is a two story rectangular building of stucco construction that is three bays wide and has three entrances. Stucco construction was not too common in Hampstead, but was common during the early 20th century because it was easy to build and fairly inexpensive.

The commercial architecture of the early 20th century was relatively plain and not too decorated. This can be seen in the Hampstead Bank on 1316-18 Main Street. The bank is a two story rectangular building of brick construction on a stone foundation. The roof is a sloping tin roof with one chimney. The ornamentation of this building consists of rounded arches and a small section of wood decoration. This building was typical of the commercial architecture of the time.

Another example of the Victorian architecture of the time was the Mayor C. W. Murray house located on 1108 Main Street. The house is 6 bays wide and is made of brick construction on a stone foundation. It has a gabled roof porch supported by classical columns. The shape of the house is square with a tower on the front left of the building. Towers were quite common during the early 20th century. The house also has many other common features, such as a tin roof, brick chimneys and colored glass.

The architecture of Hampstead during the early 20th century was quite common of the area in general. It was Victorian in style and the residential style was quite beautiful.

CARR-103

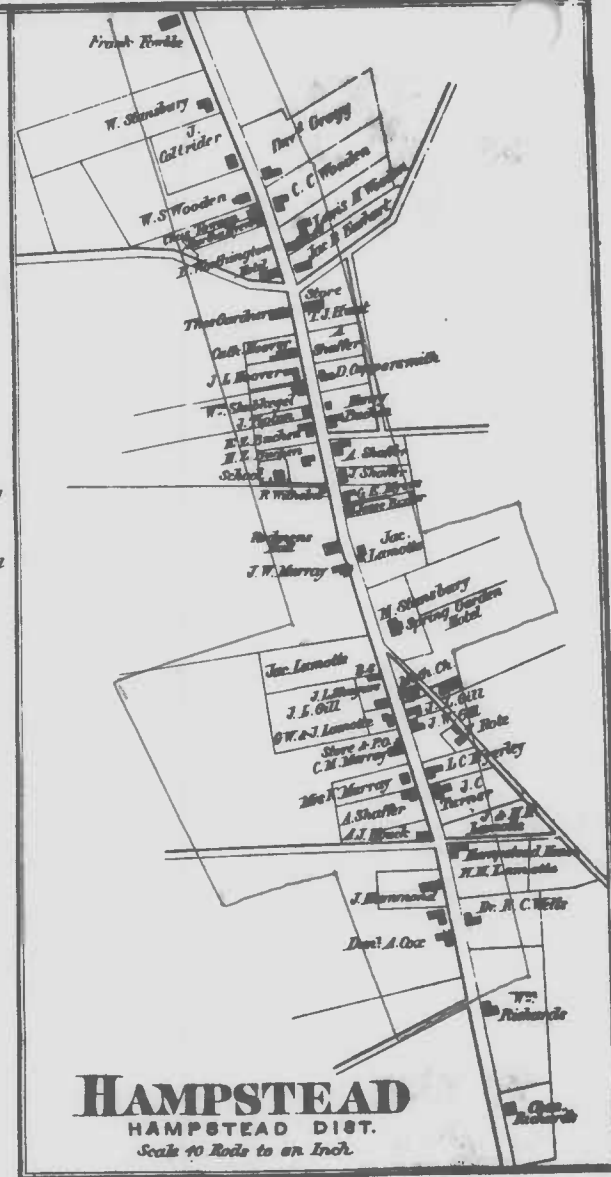
HAMPSTEAD
 CARR-103
 Hampstead Survey District (Spring Garden)
 Martinet's Map of Carroll County, Maryland,
 1862

The map shows a dense network of streets and numerous individual property owners. Notable locations include Manchester P.O. in the upper left, Hampstead P.O. in the center, and Upperco P.O. in the lower left. The map is oriented with North at the top, indicated by a compass rose. The title 'HAMPSTEAD' is prominently displayed in the center-right, with 'CARR-103' and 'Hampstead Survey District (Spring Garden)' below it. The map is a reproduction of Martinet's Map of Carroll County, Maryland, 1862.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

FRANKLIN

DISTRICT NO 9
Scale 1" to a Mile



HAMPSTEAD

HAMPSTEAD DIST.

Scale 40 Rods to an Inch

HAMPSTEAD BUSINESS REFERENCES

John W. Abbott, Teacher, and Justice of the Peace.
Hocksville.
Geo. W. Keller, Paper Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store; also, Farmer. Hocksville.
J. W. Murray, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Hats, Caps, and Fertilizers, and all other goods usually kept in a country store.
H. H. La Motte, Proprietor of Hampstead House.
E. T. Newbelle, Teacher.
Lizzie Stockdale, Teacher.
J. H. Smith, Manufacturer of Flour, Feed and Meal. Mills located on east branch of Putapsco Falls, two miles southwest of Hampstead.
M. S. Brillhart, Manufacturer of Flour, Feed, and Meal. Mills on east branch of Putapsco Falls, one and a third miles west of Hampstead.

WINFIELD P.O.

FRANKLIN DIST.

Scale 40 Rods to an Inch

J. H. L. L. L.

CARR-103
Hampstead Survey District (Spring Garden)
Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, 1877

CARR-103

CARR-103

Hampstead Survey District (Spring Garden)
Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson, 1877

